(b) With regard to the interest rates in the banking system in the monetary policy announced by RBI on October 19,1996, banks have been advised to pass on atleast part of their gains on account of CRR reductions to borrowers by reducing the Prime Lending Rate and also to announce the maximum spread over PLR. In the period subsequent to the announceme of the credit policy, banks have reduced their Prime Lending Rate and also indicated the maximum spread over Prime Lending Rate. As regards higher interest rates charged by FIs, RBI has stated that they raise funds at market related rates of interest. As such, the lending rates of these institutions depends on their cost of funds. However, recently some term lending institutions such as IDBI, ICICI, SCICI have reduced their interest rates.

(c) and (d) The sources of funds of FIs and banks are different. The sources of funds of commercial banks are mainly public deposits. Generally, funds mobilised by banks are of short to medium term in nature and most of their funds are deployed on a short to medium term basis FIs however raise their funds by way of public and private placement of bonds, certificate of deposits and foreign currency loans on a medium to long term basis. These fund are raised by FIs at market related rates. Due to these differences, interest rates charged by Finance different from those charged by banks.

Recommendations of Law Commission

1195. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission in its report have recommended a separate cadre of investigations agency in every district subject to the supervision of the higher authorities;

(b) if so, whether this is to ensure speedy trial of criminal cases envisaged within the meaning of article 21 of the Constitution;

(c) if so, the details of other recommendations made by the Law Commission and how many of them have been accepted by the Government; and

(d) the time by which criminal procedure code is likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the recommendations are contained In Chapter XXII of the 154th report of the Law Commission laid on the Table of the House on 20.12.96. The report is under examination of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) It may not be possible to indicate any specific time limit in this regard. Efforts are being made to implement the same as early as possible.

Demand and Supply of Coal

1196. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :
SHRI SHANTI LAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL
SHRI DINSHA PATEL :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the gap between demand and supply of coal in the country has been increasing constantly for the last few years;

(b) if so, the gap between the demand and supply of coal in the country in the beginning of the Eighth Plan;

(c) the gap between the demand and supply during the year 1996-97 and the extent up to which it is likely to be increased during 1997-98; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to bridge this gap during the Ninth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) (b) and (c) Demand of raw coal, as assessed by the Planning Commission, from the beginning of the 8th Five Year Plan upto the year 1997-98, vis-a-vis actual/anticipated suppy of coal during the 8th Five Year Plan and supply planned for the year 1997-98 is given below :

(In million tonnes)

Year	Demand	Supply*	Gap between demand and supply of coal
1992-93	256.70	241.69	15.01
1993-94	268.80	252.87	15.93
1994-95	268.50	260.64	7.86
1995-96	288.00	279.73	8.27
1996-97	325.00	296.27	28.73
1997-98	323.38	310.60	12.78

* Includes Imported Coal

(d) Steps being taken to augment domestic production of coal to bridge the gap between demand and supply of coal during the 9th Five Year Plan, inter-alia, include the following :

(i) Opening up of new mines and increasing efficiency and productivity in the existing mines by modernisation, application of new technologies and ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructural facilities.

(ii) Partial de-regulation of coal prices which is likely to improve the generation of internal financial resources of the coal companies which will facilitate implementation of